Carolina Observer.

X.—14.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1825. [NO. 430.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
ARS per annum, payable in advance.

EMENTS inserted for 60 cents per first, and 30 cents for each succeed- Advertisers are requested to state insertions desired, or they will be con- her orders, and charged accordingly. e Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

ly empowered Mr. Robert T. Good- as my Attorney, during my absence.
WM. H. MAFFETT.
August 20, 1825.—29tf

Dissolution.

rtnership heretofore existing between ribers, under the firm of M'CORKLE is this day dissolved by mutual con- siness of the firm will be settled by kle, who is authorised to make set- ve discharges.
WM. B. M'CORKLE,
JOHN P. DEJARNATT.
gh, (N. C.) August 15, 1825—29-2t

ber returns his sincere thanks to the eral for their former custom, and in- that he has purchased the Stock of Corkle & DeJarnatt; which is a very rmer; in addition to which, he ex- weeks, a handsome supply of all s from New York, which he will sell terms for Cash, or a short Credit.— continue to patronise him, will be knowledged.
WM. B. M'CORKLE.

Notice.

ibers having qualified at the Court of l Quarter Sessions, for the county of gust Term, 1825, as executors of the stament of Mrs. Deborah Dubrutz, hereby notify all those indebted to said deceased, to come forward, and ke payment of the same—and those against said estate, to present them nticated, according to the provisions Assembly, passed in the year 1789, or be plead in bar of recovery.
JOHN CRUSOE, } Ex'rs.
CHAS. B. JONES, }
e, August 15, 1825

urther Notice.

day, the 20th day of October next, will at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Mount Alexander, Chatham county, Corn and Fodder; about fifty head even Horses, eighty head of Hogs, two e Carts, all the Farming Utensils, and les of Household Furniture, &c.— e—six months credit, purchasers giv- th approved security.
JOHN CRUSOE, } Ex'rs.
CHAS. B. JONES, }
, 1825—28-tf

mproved mode of Drawing,

Secured by Letters Patent,
awn under the superintendence of the ommissioners of Lotteries.
ing will take place in the city of Balti- n October or November next, and will l in one day.

D STATE LOTTERY.

nd even system, by which this lottery m, was at first popular, and is growing every day.

est Prize $30,000.

SCHEME:

rize of	$30,000	is	30,000
-	10,000	-	10,000
-	5,000	-	5,000
-	1,000	-	10,000
-	500	-	5,000
-	100	-	3,000
-	50	-	3,000
-	20	-	2,000
-	10	-	2,000
-	5	-	2,000
-	4	-	80,000
rizes			$152,000

kets.—Not one blank to a prize. ze payable in cash, 60 days after the ject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.

bers will be put into one wheel as usual other wheel will be put the prizes above ation of $4, and the drawing to pro- usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 ded to the odd and even numbers in the e case may be) dependent on the draw- pital prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars; if the $30,000 prize should come out mber, then every odd number in the be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the ze should come out to an even number, e even numbers in the scheme will be d to a prize of $4.

umbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5,

umbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6,

e of drawing not only enables the com- to complete the whole lottery in one t has the great advantage of distributing izes regularly to every alternate number e, so that the holder of two tickets or f tickets, (one odd and one even num- certain of obtaining at least one prize, same ratio for any greater quantity. drawing a superior prize in this scheme, cted from drawing an inferior one also; s, therefore, will necessarily obtain two

kets $4	Quarters	$1 00
2 00	Eighths	50

nd shares to be had ODD and EVEN at

Allen's

RN AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
166 Market street,
former State Lotteries have been sold 00,000, $25,000, $20,000, 8 of $10,000, 11 of 1000, &c. and where was sold one day, prizes amounting to $250,000. greatest amount ever obtained at any erica.
om any part of the United States enclos- prize tickets, [post paid] will be punctu- ed to. Address
S. & M. ALLEN & CO. Baltimore.
e, August 5. 28-4t.

Notice.

HENRY McLEAN is my special agent and attorney in fact, he being duly authorised by me to transact all business for me, and in my name.
ANSON BAILEY.
Fayetteville, August 17, 1825—28-tf

Fifteen Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber some time since, an apprentice boy named *WILEY AMMONS*, now about eighteen years of age. Any person delivering said runaway to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.
ENOCH JARROTT.
Cumberland County, August 17, 1825—28-3t

100 Dollars Reward.

THE Mails of the United States of the 18th and 25th July, from Charleston to Fayetteville, and of the 23rd from Fayetteville to Charleston have been robbed. The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as shall lead to a discovery and conviction of the perpetrator. Two individuals are in confinement under circumstances calculated to excite a strong suspicion of their guilt. A considerable sum of money has been found in the possession of one of them. Any person who may have sent money or other valuable papers by either of the above mentioned Mails, will please forward a description of the same to this Office, as early as may be convenient.
JOHN MAC RAE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1825—27-tf

To Rent.

A SHOP on Old Street, near Mrs. Perry's, with a Baker's Oven; a comfortable little dwelling on North Street, and one on Mumford Street. A very advantageous lease will be given of a handsome Building Lot (Jacob Eddy's.) on Rowan Street. Apply to
J. MAC RAE.
August 10, 1825.—27-4t.

Fayetteville Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER is wanted in this institution, well qualified to instruct youths of both sexes in all the branches of an English and Classical Education, and to prepare young men for entrance into the Junior Class of any College in the Union. His moral character, and qualifications for teaching the Greek and Latin Classics, must be undoubted.

It is the design of the Trustees to contract with a Gentleman who will take upon himself the sole management and responsibility of the School, comprehending both departments, Male and Female, supply the same with Teachers of his own choice, and furnish every other necessary; in consideration of which he will be entitled to regulate the price of tuition, and to receive all the emoluments derived from it.

This plan is recommended by the experience, that salary employments do not stimulate to that industry and zeal, which are necessary to the successful progress and reputation of a large School, and has its foundation in that principle of self love, which prompts the exertions most where interest lies, by identifying the interest of the Teacher with the character of the School, thus affording to the public the surest guaranty of having their children faithfully taught.

The Academy lot and buildings are situated in a very pleasant part of the town, on one of the principal streets, and in the neighbourhood of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. The lot is large, and well shaded in the front yard, which communicates with the street over a stile: The main building and wing are three stories high, with a double Portico in front, and is surmounted with a beautiful Belfry—the length and breadth of the main building is about 65 by 45 feet, divided into large apartments, separated by large halls or passages through the centre.

They are sufficiently capacious to accommodate a School of 200 scholars and a family, and the lot is supplied from a Hydrant in the front yard with good and wholesome water.

Few prospects can be more inviting than the present, to a married gentleman with a family, qualified to assist in the School, or capable of taking boarders, (and such a person the Trustees would greatly prefer,) for it combines the advantages of twofold profits, to be derived from teaching and boarding children from abroad. And when it is known that this Academy is situated in a town with a population of 3600 souls, and that there is no Academy within 60 miles of it, in which the higher branches of learning are taught, the striking advantages of this offer cannot fail to make a strong appeal to the interest and enterprise of the first talents in the country devoted from necessity to the vocations of literature.

The Trustees will lease the buildings, lot, &c. from the first day of January next; (when the present lease expires) for one year; after which they will extend the term to any number of years the contracting parties can agree upon.

Letters, post paid, may be addressed to the subscribers at this place.
LOUIS D. HENRY, } Committee.
JNO. W. WRIGHT, }
Fayetteville, August 10, 1825—27-3m

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

Susan King, vs. James R. King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant James R. King, is not an inhabitant of this state, so that the ordinary process of law can be served on him;—*Therefore, it is ordered by the Court,* That publication be made for three months in the Carolina Observer, and Fayetteville Sentinel, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the court house in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, to plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.
Test, JOHN W. WRIGHT.
August 13, 1825—28-3m

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, hiring out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacting Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO. or
JOHN DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.
May 18, 1825—15-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term 1825.

Ex'rs Robert Halliday vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*
20-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Judah & Callender vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

The President & Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Smith vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Duncan McLeran vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

William McIntyre vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Martin McPherson vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be holden at Fayetteville, on Monday the 12th day of September next.
By order, JOHN CRUSOE, Sec'y.

FURTHER NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the dividend of 4 per cent. declared and payable to the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company on the 1st day of October next, will be paid only to persons who appear, by the Books of the Company, to be the owners of the Stock, unless the real owners shall have procured a transfer of the Stock according to the following provisions of the charter, viz. "Section 14th, That it shall and may be lawful for every proprietor to transfer his or her share or shares, by deed executed before two witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution, in the Company's Books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall also be exhibited to the President and Directors and registered, before the devisee shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from said tolls."
By order, JOHN CRUSOE, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Aug. 1, 1825—26-6t
☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement six weeks, and forward their account to John Crusoe, Treas'r.

Wholesale & Retail DRUG & MEDICINE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



AT THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

R. T. GOODWIN has purchased from W. H. Maffett & Co. their Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. and taken the Store formerly occupied by them on Hay Street.—In addition to their Stock he has just received from New York a fresh supply; and intends to keep always on hand a general assortment, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Prescribed Medicines put up carefully and neatly.
Fayetteville, July 5, 1825—22-tf



Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. John McArn, on Person Street, a few doors East of the Cape-Fear Bank, and directly opposite to Messrs. Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers for sale at reduced prices—gentlemen's and ladies' Saddles and Bridles, plated and common Harness; together with a general assortment in his line, either at Wholesale or Retail. All orders from the country, shall be promptly attended to, and repairing done at the shortest notice. G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—26tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

Hezekiah Hough vs. John T. Scott, } Original attachment, levied on 1 Dearborn wagon and harness, and one bedstead, as the property of the defendant.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: *It is therefore ordered, by the court,* That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville "Carolina Observer," for three months, that unless the defendant come forward on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the court house in Wadesborough, on the 2nd Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, that the property levied upon shall be condemned to plaintiff's recovery.
W. DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. Boyd and Brame. } Original attachment, Ingoe D. Cash summoned as garnishee.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of the State: *It is therefore ordered by the court,* That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville "Carolina Observer," for three months, that unless the defendants come forward on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the court house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, that the property levied on shall be condemned to plaintiffs' recovery.
W. DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Hugh Campbell vs. John Nusom & Samuel Floyd. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants John Nusom and Samuel Floyd are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore, *Ordered* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendants appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Blanks for sale.

From the N. York Review & Athenæum Magazine.

Examination of the Controversy between Georgia and the Creeks.—CONCLUDED.

The eyes of Europe are upon us; and after all our lofty pretensions to humanity, benevolence and justice, it is not surprising that they should particularly regard the manner in which we dispose of the aboriginals. To Congress, therefore, it belongs to examine into the manner in which this treaty was concluded, and to decide the question as to its ultimate execution.

The proceedings of the public authorities of Georgia, since the ratification of this treaty, should not prevent Congress from annulling it, though it would seem that their object were to urge matters to such an extremity, as to shut the door to any temperate arrangement of the difficulty, and to drive the United States into open hostility with the Indians. The conduct of that state, as well since as before the ratification, is equally destitute of good faith and a decent regard to the opinion of mankind. A recital of the more prominent steps of the public authorities, will afford us the surest indication of their motives, and will serve as a useful lesson to all, who advocate hasty and rash measures in public affairs. The unhappy consequences of the unadvised haste of Gov. Troup, will probably, and almost inevitably, cause more distress and loss of character, than all the Indian lands are worth in a pecuniary or political point of view.

Shortly after the ratification of the treaty, Gov. Troup calls the legislature together at an extra session, in order to dispose of the lands. Before the meeting of that body, however, the Creeks put to death McIntosh and Etomme Tustunnuggee, for violating the law made at Broken Arrow. This execution was magnified by Gov. Troup into an act of hostility to the United States, and the government was requested to order its troops to chastise the hostile Indians, for merely enforcing an article of internal police. The government very properly declines to interfere with the intestine disputes of the Indians, except to protect the friendly Creeks from indiscriminate massacre, and Gov. Troup called upon the states south of the Potomac *to stand to their arms!*

His intemperate language has been so universally condemned, that it is scarcely necessary to make it the subject of remark, excepting so far as it shows, in connexion with the measures of the state legislature, the principles upon which the state government has based its claims. The legislature, during the extra session, authorized a survey of the lands described in the treaty, and enacted that they should be divided among certain inhabitants of Georgia by means of a land lottery. By these steps they have sanctioned the doctrine set up by the governor, that "upon the ratification of the treaty, the title and jurisdiction became absolute in Georgia," and that the United States have now no further concern in the matter than to furnish troops and funds to carry the treaty into effect.

The title of the Indians is regarded as nothing; their claims upon our justice and sympathy nothing. The assumed obligations of the U. States are to be despised, because made with savages; and public opinion, and the great principles of moral justice and humanity are to be set at nought by the American Congress, as they were by the Valverdes and Sepulvedas of the sixteenth century.

"Depend upon it," says Gov. Troup, in his letter of May 3, 1825, to Joseph Marshall, "my revenge I will have. It will be such as we have reason to believe the Great Spirit would require! Such as our Christ would not think too much!!" Horrible perversion of language! The names of the God of Mercy and the Teacher of pure morality introduced to sanction this unhallowed call for the extermination of the helpless, unoffending natives of the forest! We cannot adequately express our abhorrence of sentiments like these.

Again, in his letter to Gen. Ware, he says, "I sincerely trust, if these infuriated monsters shall have the temerity to set foot within our settled limits, you may have the opportunity to give them the *bayonet freely,* the instrument which they most dread, and which is *most appropriate* to the *occasion.*"

Is this the spirit with which these aboriginals should be treated? After we have encouraged them to relinquish their ancient habits, for the customs and arts of civilized life, we seek to despoil them of their lands by a fraudulent treaty, and to drive them again into the forest, with habits unfitted to sustain the hardships of a hunting life, and with a longing wish for that civilization which we have encouraged them to hope, and debarred them from obtaining. In such a situation, shall we prohibit them from complaining, or threaten them with the bayonet, because they visit justice upon those violators of their laws, who have been the authors of their distress? We stand in a delicate relation to those Indians. We inhabit the land of their ancestors.—We are a powerful people, beyond the reach of their arms, or of the arms of any who may undertake to avenge them.

They are weak and few in number, indebted to our sense of justice for protection upon the soil which they once owned in absolute right. They have attempted to civilize the rising generation, and have

suffered the white men to encompass them in their settlements, in the hope that they might be preserved under the protecting arm of this great republic, until in the fulness of time, they should be received into the bosom of the American family, and be identified, with us, as one people. We still have it in our power to drive them beyond the precincts of civilization, where, half savage and half civilized, they will soon fall victims to the difficulties of their situation; or, in resisting, they may bring upon themselves universal destruction.—They may perish, as they have resolved to do, upon the smoking, blood-slaked ruins of their huts, and leave not a soul to tell the tale. Their race may disappear from the earth, and no historian, nor orator, of Indian extraction, exist to narrate their wrongs, or to call down vengeance upon those who have possessed themselves of their fair inheritance. But will public opinion be annihilated? Can we forget our own injustice? Will not the page of our history be indelibly stamped with the extirpation of the aboriginals? Our descendants will read, that in the nineteenth century, the American congress ratified a fraudulent treaty, by which an Indian nation was deprived of its territory against its will, and without its consent—that this treaty was made with a small party of these ignorant creatures, who were cajoled and bribed to be the instruments of defrauding their countrymen—that the Senate was induced, by deception, to ratify it:—and that still the national government, in conjunction with the state authorities, proceeded to execute it at the point of the bayonet, by the extirmination of the Indians.

Shall this last sentence close the record of this disgraceful transaction? Shall our descendents see the bones of these aboriginals whitening the western plains of Georgia, as enduring testimony of our cruelty and injustice? Such a deed would not be entirely without precedent. We may find them in the conquest of Hispaniola, in the subversion of Mexico and Peru, and in the records of the English East India Company. We may find them in the trial of Warren Hastings; and we shall also there find, the almost super-human denunciations of his avaricious cruelty, by Sheridan, Fox and Burke, when they vindicated the rights of India on the floor of the British Parliament. Shall these Creeks meet in the American Congress with no corresponding feeling? Rome listened to the cries of Sicily, and Britain to the complaints of India: is this republic alone to be insensible to the voice of supplicating man? To Congress only can these poor children of nature look for relief. Their lands appear by our statute book to be vested in the United States.—They feel unable to resist the power of our arms; but they have resolved never to leave their native land, and though they cannot resist, they know how to die. Their savage education has taught them to despise death, both approaching and present, and they have resolved to die upon their lands in preference to removing.

There is wisdom and mental greatness in this resolution. They know what they have been—they feel what they are. When they reflect upon the power and independence of their ancestors, and contrast their state with the dependent and uncertain condition of their descendents—tantalized with hopes of civilization, which we forbid them to realize—protracting a miserable existence, rendered wretched by repeated and compulsory movements farther into the wilderness, as the white man approaches them; they may well demand, in the shades of death, a refuge from the persecution and heartless contempt of the more powerful race which occupies the country. When they find the fire of civilization (for to them it has been a scorching and consuming flame) encircling their settlements, and daily narrowing their limits, and obstacles thrown in the way of their improvement, which they had been taught not to expect; what wonder is it, that in their despair, like the scorpion, they seek, in death, relief from pangs, from which they can see no other means of escaping? Let us shun, as we would the blackest dishonor, all agency in bringing upon them this fate.

This self-devotion of a whole people will not be without its effect. The Indian huts, it is true, cannot be compared with the Roman senate-house; and a Creek chieftain and his tribe, falling under American bayonets, will not have the imposing appearance of conscript fathers in their ivory chairs, submitting with dignity to the rage of the barbarians of Gaul; but the moral effect of a whole people offering up their lives with silent resignation upon the altar of patriotism, will be the same in Georgia as in Italy, and will place the Indian upon an equality with the Roman soul. Will Congress consent to suffer this tragedy to be performed, with the sanction of the national government, and despoil the Creeks of their land, to distribute it among the inhabitants of Georgia by a land lottery?—Such is the object of this treaty; such is the manner in which it must be executed; and the state legislature has provided for the *immediate survey and distribution* in this shape, no doubt with the view of preventing the interference of congress, by setting up the doctrine of vested rights, as an obstacle to nullifying the treaty. Whether this plea shall prevail, Congress must decide.—It is a most grave and important question, deeply affecting our national character, and the success of free institutions. What an argument would it put in the mouth of the absolute party in the old world, to have these proceedings sanctioned by the representatives of the American people. We might then prate of our regard for justice, of our respect for human rights; and we should prate in vain. They would answer our tirade against the ambition and cruelty of the monarchs of Europe, by pointing to the expulsion and extirpation of the Creeks, and challenge us to find a parallel in the blackest page of European history. Even the Turkish Divan might reply to our Greek resolutions and our Greek subscriptions, by expressing its infidel abhorrence at the unnecessary, perfidious and dastardly inhumanity of the Christian republicans towards defenceless Indians. "We," they might retort, "meet men who rebel against their ancient masters, but you massacre women and children, and defenceless savages, to whom you have pledged your national faith for their safety and protection." From such a stain may Congress, acting with prudence, but with vigour, deliver the republic. It now has it in its power to manifest a strict adherence to principle, that will do more honor to the U. S. than hundreds of victories achieved by sea and by land.—Such an instance of self denial will prove us to be sincere in our professions, and exalt our national character beyond the reach of scepticism.

These Indians, too, will contribute to our honor in after ages. They have already succeeded in the work of civilization beyond the sanguine hopes of their most ardent friends. They have relinquished hunting, and become farmers and herdsmen.—The forest begins to disappear from around them, and vast fields, rich with grain, smiling orchards, and meadows covered with flocks and herds, are found in the midst of the wilderness, as monuments of the philanthropic and humane policy of the national government, and of the ability of the aboriginals to preserve their name, and to take their station among the civilized nations of the earth. Neither is it upon the soil alone that the hand of civilization is seen. Their manners are softened, their minds improved by education. The useful arts are introduced among them: The shuttle and the loom, the hammer and anvil, are heard in their huts, and school houses and churches seen in their villages. The blood-stained hatchet is buried, it is hoped for ever, and Christianity and civilization, aided by the enlightened policy of our government, are gradually raising these tribes from a state of ignorance and barbarity. With this happy prospect on one side, and impending ruin and extirpation on the other, these helpless children of the forest appeal to the representatives of the American people, and call upon them to rescue them from degradation, exile, and death. They have a right to a kind and attentive audience. They are men like ourselves—more ignorant, less civilized and powerful, but still men. To their present state they have been *reduced* or *advanced*, according to the decision of this question, by the arrival of the Europeans. The few comforts, hopes, and pleasures they have, they highly value.—Their apparent insensibility is the result of education, and not of apathy. It does not prove the absence of passion, but the power of self-control. It is the frozen surface of a volcano, under which the fire burns more fiercely, because suppressed. With their natural passions unsubdued, they love and hate more strongly than the whites.—Above all other things, they are attached to their native soil. To that they cling with all that tenacity, so peculiar to the Indian character. Their love of life sinks into insignificance, when compared with the overpowering influence of this principle; and with their ancient recollections, and present feelings, thronging upon their minds, almost with one voice they cry:—"Let us peaceably possess our country, or give us death. How can we say to the bones of our fathers, rise and go with us into a foreign land?"

Let Congress answer this strong and irresistable appeal, as the nation would answer it, by annulling the treaty, and putting the Creeks in the same situation they held before it was made. No other course is compatible with fair dealing, or national honour. Instead of driving them from their lands, let the government continue its efforts to civilize and attach them to the soil, and they will love and cherish the white men as their benefactors. Their posterity will rise up and call us blessed; and a community of civilized aboriginals will exist in the bosom of this country, as the proudest evidence of the beneficence of this government, of an unstained national character, and of the power of civilization.

Before we close this article, it is, perhaps, necessary to examine two topics, which are incidentally connected with this subject. The treaty has been formally ratified on our part; and it may be objected by those who are determined on its execution, that it cannot be rescinded without the consent of those Creeks who signed it; and that the sole tribunal to judge of its validity, is the Senate. Those who raised this latter objection, do not advert to the fact, that the treaties with the Indians, though formally sanctioned by the Senate, are rather internal regulations, than treaties, properly so called, which are between powers entirely independent. It is the right of the house, if it should deem it necessary, to extend its guardian shield for the protection of the Indians within our limits, from all hardship and injustice. The representatives of the people are as much interested in the preservation of our national character, as the representatives of the states; and if they should find, as they will in this case, that the treaty ought to be rescinded, they may refuse to carry it into effect. The cession of a large tract of public lands, and the stipulation to pay a sum of money, give a peculiar strength to the co-equal right of the house to examine the subject.

This objection, however, is put at rest, together with that founded upon the rights vested in the Creeks, who made the treaty, by the fraud at the bottom of the transaction. If the instrument be tainted with fraud, it is void, and either branch of Congress may declare it to be so. If there should be any difference of opinion on the subject between the two houses, it will then remain with the executive to say, whether, under existing circumstances, he will carry the treaty into effect.

Such a power must necessarily exist, or the U. States would be subject to imposition, the republic liable to disgrace, and the Indians would be defrauded and exterminated, without the right of interference on the part of the government to prevent any of these catastrophes. Precedents for a similar exercise of power, may be found in the short history of our present government.

Under the administration of Mr. Monroe, a treaty of this sort, concluded with a portion of the Menominees, for the purchase of a large portion of their land, was declared void by the president on this very ground. Nearly all the real acknowledged chiefs of the tribe were opposed to the cession. Quarrels between those who signed and those who opposed the treaty, [illegible] signing the treaty the case of M'Intosh [illegible] was put to death by [illegible] party.

This treaty, however, was not carried into effect. The Indians were not [illegible]ared in a state of hostility with the United States, and tranquility was restored to the tribe, to the honor of our government by annulling the agreement.

We also feel compelled to make some remarks upon another topic, not necessarily connected with the controversy between Georgia and the Creeks, although Gov. Troup has endeavored to join them together, or at least to create a belief of their necessary connection. We allude to those parts of his messages, accusing the general government of an intension to emancipate the slaves in the southern states, and to strip the inhabitants of their property without compensation.

It is unnecessary to refute this idle accusation. It could not have been seriously made by any man in the exercise of his sober faculties, and we do not think so meanly of Gov. Troup's capacity, as to suppose, that he himself believed the administration to have adopted a policy on that subject, equally at variance with prudence and the constitution. He had no evidence upon which he could ground a charge so grave and important as true.

When, however, we reflect upon the extreme anxiety evinced by him to obtain these lands, and the unjustifiable means adopted for that purpose, is it unfair to conclude, that he appealed to the prejudices of the inhabitants of the southern states in order to induce them to make common cause with Georgia in any question which might arise as to the validity of this treaty? He knew how sensitive they were to any interference with that species of property by the national government, and that with excited fears and inflamed passions, they might be induced to assent to conclusions, which, in their more deliberate moments, they would condemn; and we fear that this topic was introduced to gain supporters to this system of oppression against the red men, from all, who might deem one code of morals applicable to questions between the whites, and another to those between men of different complexions. It is impossible that this appeal should produce such an effect. On the subject of slavery, it is true our views are different from those of our southern brethren. We have declared the emancipation of freedom of the negro, so far as our state laws could reach. They have adhered to an opposite system. They have no desire to force their system upon us. We do not imagine that the national government is authorised to interfere with that subject in the *several states*, except in case of actual, or impending rebellion. Other opinions are indeed imputed to the citizens of this quarter, whenever it is necessary to rally the southern states under one political banner; but the mass of the people of the north, while they condemn slavery, and ardently desire its extinction, still feel the difficulty under which those states possessing that species of property, labour; and know, that it would be neither prudent nor philanthrophic, to apply a sudden remedy to an evil requiring years to cure. They wish to participate neither in the moral responsibility, nor legislative care of this delicate business. They prefer that the evil should be left to the discretion of the state legislatures. Still, as citizens of one country, feeling the servile system to be a common weakness, they are willing that the expense of its extinction should be a common sacrifice; and while it continues to exist, it cannot be doubted, that whenever the subject shall be constitutionally before the national legislature, their votes and voices will be always consonant with the principles of that declaration, which first gave birth to the republic.

This difference of opinion, however, ought not, and it is to be trusted, will not operate to the injury of the Creeks in a question of an entirely different nature. Strange, indeed, must be the infatuation, and invincible the prejudice, which could bind men together in a party, whose *pretext* is to perpetuate and strengthen the system of slavery, and whose *object* is the extermination of an Indian nation, under color of a treaty procured by deception and fraud, sanctioned with premature haste, and which must be executed by force in violation of the plighted faith of the national government.

Slavery.—Niles, whose correct knowledge and expansive views of the real interests of his country are excelled only by his disinterested patriotism in disseminating truth without regard to persons or party, in investigating the relative progress of the power of representation in the slave and free states, clearly demonstrates that in 1830 there will be a majority in the House of Representatives of forty-five in favour of the latter. In the Senate two is the majority at present in favor of the free states.—This majority is composed of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—13. Michigan will probably be added before 1830 to the free states, and Florida and Arkansas to the other. Subsequent to this period there can be no addition to the slave states; but several new free states on both sides of the Mississippi north of Illinois and Missouri may be expected to grow into existence.

Great projects in Egypt.—It is stated in a late French paper, under the head of Alexandria, (Egypt) May 1st, that the great demand for Indigo from foreign countries, has induced the Viceroy to order the cultivation of this plant in several of the Provinces to the eastward of Cairo.—The Viceroy has also ordered the construction of a new Canal which will cross Cairo and extend more than thirty miles into the *Serkani*. To execute this great work, thirty millions of talari, (120 millions of francs,) and four years labor will be necessary.—Three thousand houses in the city will be demolished. The owners of these houses will receive indemnity in lands, with the obligation to plant them with Indigo.—More than 50,000 men will labor day and night in digging the Canal, which will convey a great quantity of water in the provinces beyond Frajum.

Wonderful Discovery.—Baron Bruth Cramer, a celebrated German, has found out a method of making the common *tippler* have the greatest loathing and repugnance to all sorts of spirits and strong liquors. Take one tea-spoonful of the tincture of Colombo, one tea-spoonful of the tincture of cassarilla, one tea-spoonful of the compound tincture of gentian, a wine glass full of the infusion of quassia, and twenty drops of elixir of Vitriol; mix, and take twice or thrice a day, and have a jug of cold water dashed over the head every morning coming out of bed, and the feet bathed in warm water every night.—Continue this for six or eight weeks. Dr. Rothe, of Swinemund, has succeeded with this remedy in curing many poor creatures, men and women, who were killing themselves by continual tippling and drunkenness.

FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

New York, August 19.

The regular packet ship Meteor, arrived here this forenoon, has brought our London papers to the evening of the 6th and Liverpool of the 8th July.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 6th July, by commission, to meet again on the 25th August. The speech will be found below.

The accounts of the revenue for the year ending 5th July, when compared with the two last years, show an increase of income of 1,713,000*l.* sterling.

The London Price Current of the 5th, says, that the purchases of tobacco for speculation, continue extensive, and prices have advanced ¼d. to ½d. per lb.

London, July 6.

Prorogation of Parliament.—This day the House of Lords met at three o'clock. His Majesty's Commissioners, appointed for the prorogation of Parliament, were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Harrowby, Liverpool, Westmoreland, and Shaftsbury. The Speaker and a deputation of the House of Commons having appeared at the Bar, the Royal Assent was notified to several bills. His Majesty's Commission for proroguing Parliament being then read, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The business of the Session being now bro't to a conclusion, we are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty feels at releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament. His Majesty has commanded us to return to you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiry into the state of Ireland, which he recommended to your attention at the opening Session. It is a particular gratification to his Majesty that the tranquility and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom, have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you invested his Majesty no longer necessary for the public safety. His Majesty is happy to be able to announce that he has received from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general peace. While his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese power, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British forces employed in the operations carried on in the enemy's country may tend to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of hostilities.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from his majesty to thank you for the supplies granted for the service of the current year, and at the same time to express the satisfaction he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burthens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages that must result from the measures you have adopted, in the course of the present session, for extending commerce by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the Colonial system of this country.—These measures his Majesty is persuaded will evince to his Majesty's subjects, in his distant possessions, the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare. They tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the Colonies with those of the mother country, and his Majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity on which his Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present session; and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of this kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued Parliament to Thursday, 25th August.

New York, Agust 20.

We received the accounts of the state of the markets, which we have given below, by the *Pacific*; also our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th, July.

It was estimated that not less than 50,000 bags and bales of cotton were imported into Liverpool, from the U. States, Brazil and Portugal, between the 12th and 16th of July.

It was reported in London that arrangements were making for a dissolution of Parliament.

Lord Cochrane is said, in several of the papers, to have some intention of going to the assistance of the Greeks.

Life of Napoleon.—The "News of Literature and Fashion" of the 2d July, states, that the life of Napoleon, by the author of Waverly, is *certainly* to be forthcoming.—It is to be comprised in four volumes, besides a preliminary volume, bringing down the history of the French revolution to the day when Napoleon commenced his military career.

Mr. Jeffrey had resigned the editorship of the Edinburg Review, which is now conducted by Mr. Macculloch.

Mr. John Taylor Coleridge is the new editor of the Quarterly Review.

The Greeks.—On looking over our numerous files of papers, received yesterday by the arrivals from Europe, we find a variety of contradictory statements respecting the progress of the war in Greece. It is again said that Navarino had fallen into the hands of the Turks, which seems rather extraordinary after the signal victories, of which there is no doubt, obtained by the Greeks both by sea and land over the forces of Redschid Pacha. But on the supposition of the account of the surrender being true, it is regarded on all hands as a matter of little consequence, as the efforts of the Egyptian chief had been completely paralized by the total destruction of his fleet at Modon; and the bare rumour, that Navarino was in danger of falling into the hands of their enemies, had infused so determined a spirit of resistance among the Greeks, that the whole country was in arms. A new and more efficient organization had taken place in the government, and a general amnesty having been offered to all who had shown a disposition to revolt, they had united with their brethern in opposing the common enemy. This led, as we noticed yesterday in a postscript, to the achievement of new victories by the patriots, which at once remove all apprehension of [illegible] nal triumph over the [illegible] fying intelligence is contain[illegible] ceived at Paris from Italy, [illegible] It appears that three div[illegible] army had advanced into [illegible] first division was destroyed [illegible] by General Gouras, the [illegible] who perished in battle. [illegible] was besieged in the fortress [illegible] the third, after having been [illegible] persed and fled towards [illegible] reports respecting the [illegible] Pacha, were contradicted [illegible] that he was surrounded [illegible] Messerie—others that he had [illegible] by Colocotroni, and forced [illegible] steps upon Modon.

In addition to these triumphs [illegible] the Turkish Admiral was [illegible] Mitylene by the Grecian [illegible] and compelled, after consid[illegible] for shelter to Candia, pursu[illegible] It is admitted, in accounts fr[illegible] nople of the 10th June, that [illegible] the Turkish Admiral lost [illegible] that a third, which was dri[illegible] storm, was set fire to by the [illegible] caped. By the last accounts [illegible] the Egyptian, as well as the [illegible] were blockaded by Sachtury [illegible] Isle of Candia.

These repeated triumphs [illegible] have convinced the European [illegible] would be good policy to show [illegible] pance to the Greeks; it being [illegible] Paris papers, that the French [illegible] leminot, Ambassador at Con[illegible] sent one of his Aids to the [illegible] with the patriots. Russia has [illegible] shown a disposition to favor the [illegible] to have secretly afforded them [illegible] their late contest with the Turks [illegible] vices from Zante, dated 5th of [illegible] tracts from the Greek Journal [illegible] the measures adopted for the [illegible] education. According to the [illegible] Greek Government was proceeding [illegible] organization of public schools [illegible] the territory of Greece, as [illegible] quilly as if no danger menaced [illegible] A decree had been issued by [illegible] pointing an Inspector-General [illegible] and fixing the nature of his duties [illegible] ther decree a central school [illegible] lished at Argos. At Athens [illegible] ready five schools, two of [illegible] consisting of 400 scholars, two [illegible] of the ancient Greek, and one [illegible] French languages, and one [illegible] philosophy.

Cotton.—A fair business was done [illegible] of the week, at an advance of ¼d. [illegible] erally, but the heavy arrivals of [illegible] day, nearly suspended all demand [illegible] following day. There was a better [illegible] ever, of the trade yesterday, and [illegible] the buyers succeeded in purchasing [illegible] low the highest prices current on Wednesday [illegible] reduction no sellers of any extent [illegible] 2000 bags of American, and 2000 bags [illegible] taken on speculation. The imports [illegible] bags, and the sales amount to 9000 bags [illegible] Island Georgia, fair a 26; 4151 Upland [illegible] 11¾, fair 12¼ a 14; 101 Alabama and [illegible] a 13; 1488 Orleans and Mobile, ordinary [illegible] 13¼ a 15.

New York, [illegible]

Four days later from England.—The ship Isaac Hicks, which arrived here [illegible] ing from Liverpool, has brought papers of the 18th, and Liverpool [illegible] July inclusive. There had been [illegible] tions in the cotton market. [illegible] the day on which the Isaac Hicks [illegible] market was dull. A letter [illegible] states, that "the total sales [illegible] days, viz: on the 16th, 1[illegible] amounted to only 2684 bags, [illegible] of American descriptions, 811 [illegible] at 11¼ to 13¼; 160 Orleans, 13 [illegible] Sea Island, 2s.; and 464 Alabama [illegible] 13¾d."

A sloop of war had arrived at [illegible] from Rio Janerio, having on board [illegible] dollars, and a quantity of [illegible] on freight.

The thermometer at Liverpool [illegible] of July, was up to 84, which was [illegible] had been known for several summers.

The Greeks.—The accounts [illegible] ots having defeated the Turks [illegible] to penetrate the Morea, and destroy [illegible] divisions of their army, which [illegible] the arrival of the *Pacific*, had removed [illegible] tional confirmation from various [illegible] particularly from Leghorn under [illegible] July, and which is said to have [illegible] a quarter on which reliance may [illegible] It may be considered as official [illegible] had been received at Lloyd's from [illegible] tinople of the 20th June; the contents [illegible] (observes the *British Press*) are [illegible] inasmuch as they do not contradict [illegible] gloomy intelligence previously [illegible] Turkish capital respecting the [illegible] the Greeks.

When modesty ceases to be [illegible] nament of one sex, and [illegible] other, society is upon a wrong [illegible] shall be ever after without rules [illegible] judgment in what is really becoming [illegible] nimental.—*Spectator.*

A very ill used Judge.—Lord [illegible] Eldon, in a speech which he [illegible] ed in the House of Lords, stated [illegible] which he appeared to consider [illegible] that during the 22 years that [illegible] the office of Lord Chancellor, [illegible] had not exceeded fifteen thousand [illegible] sterling (sixty six thousand dollars) [illegible] exclusively of what he received [illegible] of the House of Lords.

Never forget the kindness [illegible] do for you: Never upbraid others [illegible] courtesies which you do for them.

The world is so full of fools [illegible] would avoid seeing any, must [illegible] up and break his looking glass.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1825.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Columbus—Alex. Forme, S.; Luke R. Simmons and —— Stephens, C.

Perquimons—Willis Riddick, S.; Elisha Burke and Henry Skinner.

Gates—A. Harrell, S.; W. W. Stedman and John Walton.

Northampton—John Peebles, S.; R. B. Gary and Thomas Maxwell.

Washington—Samuel Davenport, S; William A. Bozman and Peter O Picott.

Tyrrell—John Beasley, S; Daniel Bateman and Fred'k Davenport.

Carteret—W. Davis, S; Otway Burns and Wm. H Borden.

Onslow—Edward Ward, S; Frederick Foy and Edward Williams.

Martin—John A Smithwick, S; Jesse Cooper and David Latham.

Haywood—Thomas Love, S; Ninian Edmondston and James R Love.

Rutherford—Martin Shewford, S; John Carson and J. Green.

Iredell—George L Davidson, S; James L Hill and Alex'r Torrence.

Wilkes—Edmund Jones, S; Thomas W Wilson and Nathaniel Gordon.

Lincoln—Daniel M Forney, S; Oliver H Holland and Daniel Conrade.

Burke—James R McDowell, S; Edwin Poor and Peter Ballou.

But four counties, we believe, remain to be heard from, viz: Ashe, Hyde, Jones, and Lenoir.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Williams's majority over Mr. Franklin, in the Surry district, was 1201.

In the Buncombe district, Mr. Carson had 2081 votes, Mr. Vance 1924, and Mr. Graham 1903.

In the Edgecomb district, Mr. Hines's majority was 264.

In the Newbern district, Mr. Bryan's majority was 96.

The citizens of Fayetteville have surely cause for unbounded gratitude to the great Distributor of blessings, in as much as, while we hear from other places, even in our own state, that disease and violence are committing their ravages, and destroying the peace of families and of society, *they* are happily exempted, to a degree seldom known at this season of the year, from scourges of any kind. We do not know that a case of severe illness exists in the town, and we doubt very much whether our friends who have made their annual journey to the north in search of a more salubrious clime have bettered their own condition, while we know they have not improved ours. The chasm made by the departure of so many of our population during the summer and fall months, may indeed be filled when the frosts of the north shall drive them to us again; but it is melancholy to contemplate now. Almost every stage for some time past has borne some one or more from us whom business, or the *want* of business, a desire to see old friends, or to make new ones, or, more than all, a fear of the southern summer sun, had rendered restless and discontented here. We hope our assurances of the extraordinary healthiness of the town will bring them back to us earlier than usual.

Of the signers of the Cumberland Compact, published in the Observer of the 11th ult. we learn that three are yet living in this county, besides our worthy townsman David Shepherd. They are, Samuel Carver, John Elwell, and Benjamin Elwell.

The great object of our love, veneration, and gratitude, will probably depart *this day* from the shores which have been so long gladdened with his presence. LAFAYETTE, no longer our guest, will soon be borne by the rude elements from a land of freedom, and in a good measure, a government of his own creation, where every house, nay, every *heart*, is his home, to a land of slavery, and, though his native, yet not his *true* country, a land where it may be treason to pay him the honors which some hearts, even there, award to worth such as France never saw save in him. The arrival of Lafayette in our country on the 16th of August, 1824, was the signal for the commencement of a grand national jubilee, which has happily lasted till the fiftieth year of the Independence that hallowed it. May the end of that year come not till *he* be again with us, and forever. May the millions of aspirations which daily ascend to heaven for his health and prosperity, and happy return to us, not be in vain! That we may yet, when the Father shall call him to himself, lay him by the side of our beloved WASHINGTON, and say, Here repose the two greatest, best, men the world ever saw.

A late arrival from Europe brings Liverpool dates to the 23d July. They afford no political news of importance. Cotton was represented as excessively languid.

Two unsuccessful attempts had been made at Bogota to assassinate Bolivar.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 23d inst. says that Gov. TROUP has expressed his determination to abstain from any attempt to survey the ceded lands.

A Post Office has been established at Martin's Store, in Montgomery county, and Howell Harris, Esq. appointed Postmaster. Letters and papers formerly sent to Woolley's Post Office, will hereafter be addressed to this office.

A Post Office has likewise been established, and Mr. David Raymond appointed Postmaster, at Lanesville, Anson county, on the main road from Wadesborough to Charlotte, &c.

A new Post Office has also been established at Marsh's Store, in Chatham county, 11 miles west of Pittsborough, and Dr. William J. Craig appointed Postmaster.

The Naval Court Martial is still engaged in the examination of witnesses in the case of Com. Stewart. For the credit of human nature, and for the honor of our navy, to which we are disposed to give the first place in our affections, when remembering its gallant achievements during the late war, we do hope the Commodore may not be found guilty of the mean and despicable conduct charged to him, an abridged view of which will be found in our preceding columns. Surely these monstrous charges cannot be true of Com. Stewart, whose rank and well earned fame have taught us to look for any thing from him rather than fraud and peculation.

The Southern Patriot very properly cautions the Stockholders against the appointment of the Directors of the U. S. Bank as proxies for the election of other Directors of that institution. Such a course defeats entirely the object of the clause of the charter which provides that a certain number of the old Directors shall go out of office at every election, and their places be supplied by new ones; for it is in the power of the proxies to supply these vacancies with such persons as might subserve their own improper views, supposing the Directory to entertain such, which, however, we do not. The Stockholders should be very careful to leave no mode by which corruption *may* creep into this institution.

The Secretary of State arrived at the seat of Government on the 22d ult. from his visit to Kentucky.

General William Carrol has been re-elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, without opposition.

Charlotte, August 23.

It becomes our duty, as public journalists, to publish this week an account of the most daring attempt at murderous assassination, which has probably ever occurred in this state; for the particulars of which we are indebted to the politeness of a friend. On the —th instant, Joseph Wilson, Esq. of this town, in company with William Roane, Esq. of Burke county, a Mr. Crane, and a servant boy of Mr. Wilson, repaired to the house of Mr. Elliott, in Rutherford county, on the land belonging to the mansion formerly owned by the notorious Allen Twitty—Mr. Wilson intending to send from this house for Mrs. Twitty, and endeavor to make some arrangement that might be agreeable to her, about the possession of the premises on which she lived, which he purchased some years ago, and which he has since recovered in an action at law. From the situation in which Mr. Elliott was found when they arrived there, it was deemed best to proceed to the house occupied by Mrs. Twitty—when they arrived within a short distance, the servant alighted to let down a pair of draw rails; and at this instant a rifle was discharged at the company from behind a garden fence, about fifty paces distant, and was succeeded by another, and another, until six were fired, in quick succession. Mr. Roane was dangerously wounded in the abdomen, the servant shot through the thigh, and two of the horses wounded. The company then commenced retreating, when Mrs. Twitty rose from her lurking place, and showered upon them a profusion of curses and imprecations, which were soon succeeded by a discharge of several more rifles.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Wilson, who was in front, and the one, no doubt, whose life was most sought after by the assassins, miraculously escaped unhurt. At our last accounts, Mr. Roane and the boy were both living; though the life of the latter was thought to be in imminent danger. His leg had swelled to an enormous size, and mortification was apprehended. The ball was cut out of the thigh of the boy; but the one which wounded Mr. Roane still remained in his body, the physicians not having been able to find it.

Mrs. Twitty has been arrested and committed to jail; but her son, David Twitty, who is supposed to be the instigator of this outrage and the prime actor in it, absconded and had not been taken at the time our informant left Rutherfordton. The citizens of Rutherford county, we trust, will spare no exertions to apprehend this fellow; for in addition to this daring attempt on the life of Mr. Wilson, there is no doubt, from the statement published in our last from the Fayetteville Observer, that he is engaged in the business of counterfeiting—a business that his father long followed, but who is now dragging out a solitary existence in prison, the just punishment of his iniquity.

Catawba Journal.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Thursday morning last, after an illness of a few days, (which she bore with unusual fortitude for one of her age,) Caroline, daughter of Mr. John S. Stinemetz, aged six years. Of an even disposition, soft and obliging in her behavior, and blest with a fine capacity, she was the delight of her parents, to whose happiness the promise of her childhood had largely contributed.

Happy soul! thy days are ended;
All thy mourning days below.
Go, by angel guards attended;
To the arms of Jesus go.——D. G.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Sunday Evening last, after a few days illness of bilious fever, Captain J. J. S. Ruffin. Captain Ruffin was affable in his manners, frank and generous in his disposition, and in his friendship steadfast and firm. None was more ready than the subject of this notice, when others were sick, to soothe the fretfulness of disease and alleviate the pains of affliction, by kind attentions; none more willing to administer to the necessities of the unfortunate, than he.

At Mogadore, on the 30th June last, Rais Bel Cassine, so well known by the character drawn of him in capt. Riley's Narrative. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE MARKET.

Cotton, nom. 14 a 15 cents. Bacon 6½ a 7½. Candles, mould, 15. Coffee, 18 a 21.—Corn, 70. Flour, superfine $5 a 5½; Iron, 6. Oats, 35 a 40. Sugar, common to prime, 9 s 11. Salt, Liverpool, 00 a 90 ; Turk's Islad, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ½ x $16 to 18. Wheat, new, 80 a 90.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

British Schr. Selina, Baker, Dominico.
Schr. Fulton, Vanhook, Philadelphia.
Schr. Martha, Mason, New York.
Schr. Agawam, Raymond, Charleston.
Brig Damon, Potter, New York.
Brig Rodman, Talbot, Warren.
Brig Hannah, Peters, New York.
Brig Juniata, Caner, Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Brig Rapid, Pierce, Gaudaloupe.
Schr. Young Man's Campanion, Scull, Port au Prince.

THE following is a description of Bank notes found in the possession of one of the individuals lately taken up in this place for a robbery of the mail. They were no doubt (as they are acknowledged to have been) taken clandestinely from the mail.

$50 State Bank N. C. letter A. No. 735, payable to John Louis Taylor, Raleigh, 14 July, 1814.

50 Bank of Cape Fear, F. 355, —— Orr, Wilmington, 8 Nov. 1805.

50 State Bank N. C. A. 65, H. Kelly, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

20 Bank Cape Fear, 245, J. Neate, Wilmington, 1 February, 1808.

20 State Bank N. C. B. payable to W. B. Grove, Raleigh, 14 July, 1814.

20 do. do. A. 83, W. Boylan, Raleigh, 5 Nov. 1811.

20 do. do. B. 626, John Steele, Raleigh, 18 Oct. 1812.

20 do do. A. 146, John F Smith, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

20 Bank Cape Fear, G. 493, C. Law, Wilmington, 3 Jan. 1824.

20 State Bank N. C. B. 478, W. B. Grove, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

20 do. do. B. 215, H. Kelly, Raleigh, 22 February, 1813.

20 Bank U. States, A. 334, John C. Faber, Philadelphia, 1 February, 1817.

10 Bank of the State of South Carolina, A. 24, D. C. Webb, Charleston, 17 Oct. 1822.

10 State Bank N. C. E. 2457, J. Haywood, Raleigh, January, 1814.

10 do. do. D. 1801, John F. Smith, Raleigh, 7 April, 1813.

10 do. do. E 3850, Daniel Du Prec, Raleigh, 25 Dec. 1815.

10 U. S. Bank, Y. 3096, J. Hunter, Philadelphia, 30 September, 1821.

10 Bank Cape Fear, H. 513, J. Lee, Wilmington, 9 Nov. 1815.

10 Bank Cape Fear, G. 1545, J. Titus, Wilmington, 9 Nov. 1815.

10 Bank of Newbern, D. 2 July, 1815.

10 do. do. B. 1455, W. Ward, Newbern, 2 July, 1815.

10 Bank Cape Fear, G. 272, J. W. Wright, Wilmington, 3 January, 1818.

10 Bank of the State of South Carolina, D. 40, T. Lehre, Charleston, 8 Oct. 1822.

10 U. S. Bank, E. 1118, B. Richardson, 6 May, 1817.

10 State Bank N. C. F. 1190, J. L. Taylor, Raleigh, 2 July, 1813.

10 Bank U. S. T. 242, J. W. M'Cullough, Philahelphia, 6 March, 1819.

10 Bank of Cape Fear, F. 658, J. Hope, Wilmington, 1 July, 1817.

5 Bank of the State of South Carolina, F. 61, J. B. Furman, Charleston, 20 May, 1823.

5 State Bank of N. C. G. 301, H. Potter, Raleigh, 9 Oct. 1813. (*Counterfeit.*)

5 Bank of Cape Fear, G. G. 108, Wilmington.

5 State Bank N. C. H. 4508, J. Steel, Raleigh, 8 April, 1814.

5 Bank of Newbern, C. 921, J. Ellis, Newbern, 2 July, 1819.

5 Bank of Cape Fear, F. F. 134, E. Post, Wilmington, 1 January, 1824.

5 Bank of Newbern, B. 68, W. Ward, Newbern, 7 Oct. 1815.

5 Bank of Cape Fear, B. 89, J. M'Millan, Wilmington, 1 January, 1815.

5 do.do. B. 288, — Hare, Wilmington, 1 January, 1814.

4 do. do. G. 95, S. Guy, Wilmington, 1 March, 1824.

4 Bank of Newbern, B. 143, A. Henderson, Newbern, 3 June 1815.

4 do. do. E. 557, R. Epps, Newbern, 10 March, 1816.

3 Bank of Cape Fear, F. 244, J. Cox, Wilmington, 1 January, 1818.

3 Bank of Newbern, A. 562, R. Epps, 10 March, 1816.

3 Bank of Cape Fear, A. 48, J. James, 9 June, 1815.

2 Bank of Newbern, B. 838, J. Sneed, 6 May, 1824.

2 Bank of Cape Fear, G. G. 477, E. Watt, 1 March, 1823.

2 do. do. G. G. 143, C. Stone, 4 July, 1823.

2 do. do. G. G. 126, J. Hall, 9 November, 1815.

2 do. do.

2 Bank of Newbern, C. 149, B. Yancey, 9 April, 1810.

2 Bank of the State of Georgia, 348, J. P. Henry, 17 June, 1823.

Any person who may be able to identify any one or more of these bills, and who can testify to their having been sent by the mail at the time of the robbery, will render the public an essential service by making it known.

Address any communication upon the subject to

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.
Fayetteville.

August 30, 1825—30-6t

Soldier's Instructor.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above work are informed, that it is in the Press and will be ready for delivery about the 20th of September. Copies for distant subscribers will be forwarded by Mail free of charge. THE COMPILER.

August 28, 1825—30-3t

Runaways.

A FEW days ago *SAM* and *SILVA* his wife, ran away from the subscribers. Sam, 23 years of age, is of common stature, has a face quite black, and is apt to smile when he is spoken to. Silva, 27 years of age, is not tall, but corpulent. They went off at the same time and are probably together; they carried the chief part of their clothes; Sam had a coat of green baize. Whoever will apprehend them and give information thereof, will be well rewarded by their owners, who reside in the western extremity of Moore county, N. C.

RODERICK McAULEY,
KENNETH CLARKE.

August 21, 1825—30tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 27th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE, SANDY* and *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, had on a tarpauling hat, yellow mixed domestic cloth short jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped trowsers.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, dark mixed northern homespun short jacket, blue striped homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a blue cloth short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

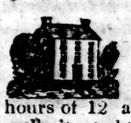
The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their confinement in jail, so that the subscriber may regain them, or ten dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by THOMAS MOULTON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery, Alabama.

August 29, 1825—30tf

NOTICE.



ON Saturday, the 24th day of September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, that convenient and well situated tenement, on the south side of Maiden Lane, now in the occupation of Daniel Baker—The lot is fifty-four by one hundred and three feet, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, together with out houses and garden. The situation is healthy, and in a very pleasant neighbourhood. At least six months credit will be given the purchaser. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS DAVIS,
JOHN B. JOHNSON.

August 31, 1825—30-4t

COHEN'S OFFICE, *Baltimore*,

WHERE *all the Great Capitals* were sold in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY, which was drawn on the 27th July—viz: the 40,000 Dollar Prize to a gentleman in *Philadelphia*,—the 10,000 Dollars sent to *Pittsylvania County, Virginia*—the 5,000 Dollars sold in Shares: *One Half* sent to *Warrenton, N. Carolina*—*One Quarter* to *Caswell Court House, N. Carolina*, and the remaining *Quarter* to *New York*. The minor Prizes were variously distributed.

THE NEXT SCHEME:

Grand State Lottery

of Maryland,—to be drawn by the Improved Mode (*Odd and Even system*) secured by Letters Patent from the United States, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The whole to be completed

IN ONE DAY.

Highest Prize $30,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	prize of	$30,000	is	30,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
10	-	500	-	5,000
30	-	100	-	3,000
60	-	50	-	3,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
200	-	10	-	2,000
400	-	5	-	2,000
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,813 Prizes				$152,000

40,000 tickets.—Not one blank to a prize.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of $4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 will be awarded to the odd and even numbers in the lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the $30,000 prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the $30,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a prize of $4.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 *or* 9,
Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8 *or* 0,

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

☞Every Prize payable in Cash, which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had *the moment they are drawn*.

Tickets will Rise

on the 1st September, to *Five Dollars*; until which time, the price will continue, viz:

Whole Tickets	$4	Quarters	$1 00
Halves	2 00	Eighths	50

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

Cohen's

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, *Market street, Baltimore*;

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the Grand State Lottery which was completed a few days ago—And *where more Capitals have been sold than at any other office in America.*

☞ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. *Address to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

☞COHEN'S "*Gazette and Lottery Register*," which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

Baltimore, August, 1825—29-2t.

POETRY.

BELIEVE ME.—By Moore.

Air—"*My lodging is on the cold ground.*"

Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,
Which I gaze on so fondly to-day,
Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet in my arms,
Like fairy gifts fading away,
Thou wouldst still be ador'd as this moment thou art,
Let thy loveliness fade as it will;
And around the dear ruin each wish of my heart
Would entwine itself verdantly still.

It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,
And thy cheeks unprofan'd by a tear,
That the fervour and faith of a soul can be known,
To which time will but make thee more dear.
Oh! the heart that has truly lov'd never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close;
As the sun-flower turns on her god when he sets,
The same look that she turn'd when he rose.

Hay Mount School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Friday the first of July, the present week.—Having engaged Mrs. Unthank as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, June 29th, 1825.—21-tf

The Wagon Yard,

Hay Street, about half way between the Town House and Hay Mount,

IS WELL worth the attention of Wagoners—affording them shelter for their Horses, comfortable Houses for themselves, abundance of pure water, and every thing to make their situation comfortable, at the moderate price of 25 cents for a day and night.—A grocery store is attached to the Yard, where they may purchase by the small quantity, at reduced prices, any article in the grocery line.

August 10, 1825—27-6t.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825—8-tf

Horne's Introduction.

GENTLEMEN desirous of possessing this valuable work at the subscription price, $12, are advised that a call at this office within a few days will ensure it to them; but, as it will no doubt be published very soon, they will be unable to obtain it for less than $16, if they neglect to subscribe.

July 5, 1825.

Cotton Saw Gins

JUST received, and for Sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

July 12—23-tf

Notice.

MR. F. T. STANLEY is appointed my Attorney, and fully empowered to transact business for me, and in my name.

E. E. LEWIS.

June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Kelly vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk*.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,

And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,

For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
100 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee.

For sale by J. HUSKE.

Selling off at Cost.

MRS. PERRY is now selling at cost, her stock in trade; consisting of a large assortment of Crockery Ware, best quality of Liverpool Salt, Groceries, Bacon, Dry Goods, &c. &c. &c.

Private families will find it much to their advantage to call at her store, corner of Mr. Eccles' Mill.

Fayetteville, 2d Aug. 1825.—26tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825.—11-tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custabs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Putnam county, Geo. on the night of the 24th inst. five Negro fellows, to wit:

POMPEY, about five feet ten inches high, black, well made and carries himself very steady, about thirty-five or forty years of age, no mark recollected.

HAMPTON, about five feet ten inches high, black, well made, aged twenty-five or thirty years, has rather an ill look, shows the white of his eye when looking at a person, no mark recollected.

ABRAHAM, a well made fellow, very black, and rather a smooth face, has a good countenance, some of his fingers on one of his hands a little drawn from a burn, (I believe his right hand,) aged about twenty-one years, about five feet ten or eleven inches high.

CHARLES, a well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, a good countenance and black complexion; about twenty-one years of age, no mark recollected. The above four negroes I bought of John Martin, of Jones county in April last, who brought them from the City of Washington and Maryland.

JOHN, a slim well made fellow, about six feet high, has very pleasant countenance, yellow complected, aged about twenty-two years; no mark recollected. I bought him from Messrs. Lewis & Townsend, in February last. John came from Macyland, I believe.

Any person delivering the above said negroes to me, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars if taken and lodged in a safe jail, and giving me immediate information so that I can get them, or in proportion for any one of them.

VIRGIL H. WALKER.

July 30, 1825—27-9t

Notice.

I SHALL leave this place for the North, on the 15th inst. and my Notes and Accounts will be left in the hands of F. T. Stanley, who is duly authorised to transact business for me, during my absence.

H. G. NELSON.

August 10, 1825.—27-tf.

THE subscriber has authorised Edward L. Winslow to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. Also,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and Liquors warranted pure and unadulterated. Rowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws, Dupont's Powder, and a few bbls. of Ale of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

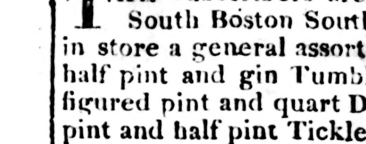
JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

Ex-parte, John Jones and others.

Petition for partition of the real estate of Sylvanus Jones.

IT appearing to the court, that Alfred Busby, and his wife Nancy, one of the heirs at law of Sylvanus Jones, dec. are not inhabitants of this State: *Ordered*, That publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for six weeks, that unless the said Busby and his wife come forward, and shew cause to the contrary at the next Term of said court, to be held for said county, at the court house, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, that the petition will be heard ex-parte as to them, and a decree made according to the prayer of said petition.

(From the Minutes.)

27 THO. BROWN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

Unity Jones *vs.* John Jones, Jesse Jones, Jonas Jones, Jonathan Deal and wife Anna, Jordan Moore and wife Avey, and as guardian of Jesse Grimsley and John Grimsley, minor children of Patty Grimsley, formerly Jones, James Butts and his wife Charity, and Alfred Busby and wife Nancy.

Petition for dower in the real estate of Sylvanus Jones.

IT appearing to the court, that Alfred Busby, and his wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State: *Ordered*, That publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for three months, that unless cause to the contrary be shewn at the next Term of said court, to be held for said county, at the Court House, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, the prayer of the petitioner will be granted, and a writ of dower be ordered to issue accordingly.

(From the Minutes.)

27 THO. BROWN, Clk.

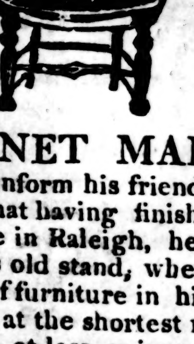
For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.–8

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

NEW BOOK STORE.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened an excellent assortment of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

lately purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell low for cash.

He has located himself, for the present, in a part of Mr. William Locke's Store, on Person street, about 200 yards east of the Town House, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Among his stock are the following, in addition to which he expects soon to receive a larger supply, and will procure regularly and quickly from New York all new publications.

Armstrong on Typhus Fever
Thomas's Practice. Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.
Do Domestic Medicine
Ewell's Medical Companion
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Spelling books
Columbian Orator. Goldsmith's England
Cumming's Geography & Atlas. Morse's do do
Pike's Arithmetic. Daboll's do
Gibson's Surveying. Bonnycastle's Algebra
Murray's English Reader. Do Exercise
Do Grammar. Do Key. Do Sequel
Goldsmith's Rome. Do Greece
Conversations on Chemistry. Do on Philosophy
Popular Lessons. Cowper's Task.
Brief Remarker. Nursery Morals
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Græcæ Majora. Shrevellii Lexicon
Valpa's Greek Grammar. Greek Testament
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments
Græcæ Minora. Clark's Corderia
Adams's Latin Grammar, simplified
Clark's Cæsar. Viri Romæ
Historiæ Sacræ. Wilson's Sallust
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Davidson's Virgil
Cicero Delphini. Horace do. Virgil do
Confession of Faith. Blair's Sermons
Life of Rev. Doct. Scott. Cases of Conscience
Kean's Vindication of Methodism. Irving's Orations
Buck's Theological Dictionary
Horne on the Psalms, calf gilt
Scott's Theological Works, 6 vols.
Pilgrim's Progress. Life of Mrs. Graham
Bunyan's Holy War. Family Bibles
Pocket and School Bibles. Octavo do
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Hume, Bissett, and Smollett's England
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth
Shakespeare, 6 vols. morocco gilt
Riley's Narrative. Zimmerman on Solitude
Vicar of Wakefield. Butler's Hudibras
Milton's Paradise Lost. Goldsmith's Works
Locke and Bacon's Essays
Wreath, a collection of Poems. Youth's Library
Burns' Works, complete. Cook's Voyages
Devil upon two Sticks. Economy of Human Life
Perigrine Pickle. Thaddeus of Warsaw
The Lady of the Manor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation, by Mrs. Sherwood
Female Quixotism, or the Extravagant Adventures of Darcasina Sheldon, 2 vols.
English Life, in 4 Pictures, 2 vols.
Rothelan, a Romance, 2 vols.
Sayings and Doings, second series
Refugee, 2 vols. A few days in Athens
Owen's new view of Society.

Together with a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Cap, Folio post, Drawing, Letter, Wrapping, and blue Medium PAPER
Lead Pencils, Rogers's Pen-Knives, Pencil Cases, Inkstands, Wafers and boxes.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of Groceries, Earthenware, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

Alexander Henderson,
James Rainey,
Archimedes Donoho,
John R. Clark,
Thomas L. Stevens,
Samuel Watkins,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8

Molasses, Sug[ar]

Just received by Steam boat [...]

THE FOLLOWING AR[TICLES]

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Bra[ndy]
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Al[e]
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cid[er]
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WIL[...]

June 15—19-tf

Labourers W[anted]

On the CAPE FEAR RI[VER] *FAYETTEVILLE AND WI[LMINGTON]*

IT is my intention to recom[mence] the improvement of the Cap[e Fear be]tween Fayetteville and Wilming[ton as soon as the] season will admit.

Any number of laborers who [...] find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do w[ell to embrace this] opportunity of engaging them [...] wages are liberal and promptly [paid ...] are wholesome and abundant [...] will be paid to their cleanliness [...]

HAMILTON [...]

March 9—tf.

Notice is hereby [given,]

THAT on the first day of Octo[ber ...] cipal of the six per cent [...] States, created under the auth[ority of an Act of] Congress entitled "An Act auth[orizing ...] sum not exceeding Eleven Millions [...] proved on the 14th March, 1812 [...] interest then due thereon, will be [...] etors of said Stock or to their At[torneys ...] rised, at the Treasury of the Unit[ed States in Wash]ington, and at the several Lo[an offices ...] Books of which any portion of sa[id ...]

A surrender of the Certificate [...] the time of payment, and the inte[rest ...] will cease and determine from [...] day of September.

SAMUEL L. SO[UTHARD,]
Acting Secretary [...]

May 11, 1825.—14-t830.

TREASURY DE[PARTMENT,]
March 1[...]

WHEREAS, on the 3d of [...] a law was passed by [...] the United States, of which the [...] 5th sections are in the words [...]

"Sec. 3. *And be it further en[acted ...]* scription to the amount of twe[...] lars, of the six per cent. stock of [...] hundred and thirteen, be, and the [...] proposed; for which purpose boo[ks ...] at the Treasury of the United S[tates ...] several loan offices, on the first d[ay ...] to continue open until the fir[st ...] thereafter, for such parts of the [...] description of stock as shall, on the [...] tion, stand on the books of the T[reasury ...] those of the several loan offices, re[...] subscription shall be effected by [...] United States, in the manner provi[ded ...] transfers, of the credit or credi[ts ...] said books, and by a surrender [...] of the stock so subscribed: Provid[ed ...] scription by such transfer of stock [...] ered as part of the said twelve m[illions ...] authorized to be borrowed by th[e ...] this act.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted* [...] whole or any part of any sum [...] subscribed, credits shall be ente[red ...] tive subscribers, who shall be enti[tled ...] cate or certificates, purporting tha[t ...] owe to the holder or holders the[reof ...] their assigns, a sum to be expres[sed ...] to the amount of the principal st[ock ...] bed, bearing an interest not excee[ding ...] half per centum per annum, paya[ble ...] the thirty first day of Decemb[er ...] eight hundred and twenty five; [...] same manner as is provided by la[w ...] of the stock subscribed, and subje[ct ...] at the pleasure of the United Sta[tes ...] half at any time after the thirty [...] ber, one thousand eight hundred an[d ...] and the remainder at any time aft[er ...] day of December, one thousand ei[ght hundred and] twenty nine: Provided, That no [...] shall be made except for the whol[e ...] new certificate; nor until after at [...] public notice of such intended rei[mbursement ...] it shall be the duty of the Secretary [...] to cause to be retransferred to the [...] scribers the several sums by them [...] yond the amount of the certificates [...] half per cent. stock issued to them [...]

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* [...] funds which have heretofore been [...] pledged by law for the payment of [...] for the redemption and reimburseme[nt ...] which may be redeemed or reimb[ursed ...] of the provisions of this act, shall [...] in like manner for the payment of [...] cruing on the stock created by re[...] scription, and for the redemption or [...] of the principal of the same. An[d ...] duty of the commissioners of the [...] cause to be applied and paid, out [...] yearly and every year, such sum [...] be annually required to discharge the [...] ing on the stock which may be cre[ated ...] this act. The said Commissioners [...] authorized to apply, from time to [...] and sums out of the said fund, as [...] proper, towards redeeming, by pu[rchase ...] imbursement, in conformity with the [...] this act, the principal of the said [...] part of the annual sum of ten millions [...] ed by law in the said commissioners [...] cessary and required for the above [...] be and continue appropriated to the [...] terest and redemption of the public [...] whole of the stock which may be cr[eated ...] provisions of this act, shall have be[en] reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is h[ereby given,] that books will be opened at [the Treasury] of the United States, and at the [several loan] offices, on the first day of Ap[ril ...] continue open until the first [...] thereafter, for receiving su[bscriptions in] conformity with the provisio[ns of the said] law.

The subscriptions may be [...] proprietors of the stock, eith[er ...] or by their Attorneys duly a[uthorized ...] subscribe and transfer it t[o the United] States.

Should subscriptions of s[...] made to an amount exceeding [twelve mil]lions of dollars, a distributi[on ...] sum of twelve millions will be [...] the subscribers, in proportion [...] subscribed by them respectiv[ely.]

SAMUEL L. S[OUTHARD,]
Acting Secretary of the [...]

Dec 16—8-t30S

Blanks for sale b[...]
And Printing, generally [...]